Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 2078.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1799. [VOLUME XV.

The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

For Sale,
The Ship NEPTUNE,
now laying at Walnut ſtreet wharf, with her tackle and apparel as ſhe came from ſea; her burthen is 233 tons. For terms, apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

The conſignees of goods on board the above veſſel, are requeſted to take out their Permits ſo ſoon as poſſible, as the ſhip will begin diſcharging to-morrow morning.
april 12. dtf

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commiſſion Store,
NO. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Cuſtom Houſe.

THE Subſcriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his ſervice to the public as a Ship and Inſurance Broker.——He propoſes to buy and ſell veſſels and every thing relating thereto—aſſiſt maſters of veſſels and others in entering and clearing at the Cuſtom-Houſe, procuring and ſhipping freight, ſettling Inſurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the neceſſary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages tranſlated, and information given in general mercantile matters. —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of buſineſs he hopes to be uſeful to thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*
november 10 2aw

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.
JOHN NIXON & CO.
December 1. §

LANDING,
From the Schooner Sally,
At Maſſey's Wharff.
a quantity of Firſt Quality
Surinam Cotton & Coffee.
for ſale by
ISAAC HARVEY, jun.
No. 9, South Water-ſtreet
ALSO ON HAND,
Ruſſia Duck, firſt quality
Aux Cayes Moläſſes,
Packages of Men and Women's Combs.
may 1 d2w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
On Willings and Francis's Wharf,
200 Gin Caſes,
Alſo, a few bales of Bengal Goods.
G. WILLING.
Feb. 28. 3taw.

Juſt Received,
By the late arrivals from London and Hamburg, and for ſale by the Subſcribers,
89 tons beſt St. Peterſburgh Hemp
599 pieces Engliſh Sailcloth
2 trunks, containing
Sattins
Ribbons
Silk Handkerchiefs
Perſian and Gauze
3 caſes faſhionable Ladies' Hats, &c.
10 caſks Brittles
8 bales Ticklenburgs, and
A few packages of
Dowlas
Creas a la Morlaix
Checks and Stripes
Bretagnes
25 Hhds Bourdeaux Brandy
10 pipes Spaniſh do
40 Hhds Bourdeaux Claret.
Erick & Lewis Bollmann.
No. 100 Sprnce-ſtreet.
april 27. dtf

The ſubſcribers have on hand, and for ſale at reduced prices, the following articles, viz.
Seventy Pipes London Particular Madeira Wine,
the vintage of '96, ſince when they have lain in a ſtore well adapted to their improvement;
25 Cheſts of Young Hyſon Tea;
An Invoice of well-aſſorted China—original coſt between 8 and 900 dolls. in Canton.
HIGBEE & MILNOR.
march 27.

Landing,
From brig ENTERPRISE, at Jackſon & Morris's Wharf,
80 Hhds prime Jamaica Sugars } *entitled to*
40 do. Rum } *drawback*
AND FOR SALE
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, ſouth Front ſtreet.
Who have alſo for ſale,
Madeira wine in pipes and half pipes
New-England Rum
Ground Ginger, &c. &c.
april 27 §

Now Landing from the ſhip Delaware, from Canton and for ſale by the Subſcribers.
Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin,
Young Hyſon, & } TEAS.
Souchong,
Canton and Garden Fans,
Nankeens,
China Ware, aſſorted.
Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.
They have alſo remaining on Hand
Black Perſians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,
And a general aſſortment of Dry Goods as uſual.
Thomas & Joſhua Fiſher.
4th mo 26 §

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
300 pieces 1ſt and 2d quality Ruſſia Duck
100 pieces Ravens Duck (ſuperior)
Boſton Beef in Barrels,
A few bales Bengal { COSSAS / HUMHUMS.
1100 buſhels St. Martins Salt.
april 11 §

The Subſcribers have for ſale, at their Compting houſe, No. 35, Dock-ſtreet,
White and red Lead
Patent ſhot, No. 1 to 8, B & BB
Hemp
Bourdeaux Brandy, 1ſt and 4th proof
Claret in caſes, firſt quality
One trunk of Umbrellas
Three Caſes conſiſting of
Braſs and Wood Compaſſes
Amplitude do.
Day and night Glaſſes, and
Sewing Twine
100 Cutlaſſes
4000 buſhels Liverpool Salt.
THOMAS MURGATROYD & SONS.
april 11 mwf 3w

TO BE SOLD,
An Invoice of Woollens,
CONSISTING of Coarſe and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue and printed Caſſimeres
——Apply to
Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No. 151 Market-ſtreet.
april 29 §

F. KISSELMAN,
Has for ſale, at no. 105, ſouth Water ſtreet,
Cogniac Brandy, 1ſt 3d & 4th proof
Jamaica ſpirits, 4th proof,
St. Croix } RUM.
New England
Sherry
Liſbon
Port } WINES
Malaga
Moläſſes
Sugar
Coffee
And various kinds of Groceries.
april 11 3aw3w

Richard Bayley & Co.
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Buſineſs carried on by them at their Store, No. 136, Market-ſtreet, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and thoſe to whom they are indebted, will pleaſe to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the ſettlement of their reſpective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpoſe.
Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the ſeaſon, which he flatters himſelf will meet the approbation of thoſe who honor him with their favor.
jen 29. §

FOR SALE
By SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth-ſtreet,
WOOLWICH proof Cannon—9 pounders, 6 1-2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed ditto—6 pounders, 5 1-2 feet long, 15 cwt. each, and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. complete;
Carronades on ſliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24 pounders, weighing 6 1-2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;
Boarding Pikes and Cutlaſſes;
Engliſh Cannon Powder;
Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;
6, 9, 12, 18 and 24lb. round ſhot;
6, 9, 18 and 24lb. double-headed do.
9, 18 and 24lb. Canniſter Shot.
Alſo—a quantity of beſt Engliſh, Porter, Claret and Port Wine Bottles,
Taunton Ale in caſes of 7 dozen each.
march 8. 2aw tf

Copper Warehouſe,
Late ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.
No. 201, MARKET-STREET,
ROBERT KID,
HAVING purchaſed the Stock of the above firm, Solicits the patronage of the public and their friends; where they may depend on being ſerved on the very beſt terms with the following goods:
—*viz.*—
A general aſſortment of Copper Bottoms and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purpoſes,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Block Tin and Crowley Steel,
Tin in Boxes, and Braſs Kettles in Neſts,
With a large and general aſſortment of Ironmongery.
feb. 16. d1w w&ſtf

JOHN MILLER, junr.
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT,
To the Five Story Building, in Dock, near Third-ſtreet.
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
300 Bales of Bengal Goods;
CONSISTING OF
COSSAS
Baftas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Taffaties
Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Alſo, a large aſſortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs,
of various deſcriptions.
January 1 1awtf

Engliſh wrought Nails.
Imported in the ſhips Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.
400 Caſks of Nails,
CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points ſuitable for the ſouthern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn ſharps—alſo 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—ſprigs—tucks—ſcupper nails—ſheathing nails, &c.
FOR SALE BY,
Robert Deniſon, junr.
127 Market-ſtreet

G. SHAW,
Reſpectfully informs the public, he has received from
ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Apothecary, No. 20, Green ſtreet, Soho, London, a freſh and very conſiderable ſupply of his highly eſteemed Medicine.

AWARE of the depredations made on every public medicine of eſtabliſhed repute and extenſive ſale, R. Johnſton, obtained the King of England's Patent for his invention, not "*to recommend*" but "*to diſtinguiſh,*" Whitehead's Eſſence of Muſtard from
SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

"Five years have now elapſed ſince Mr. Johnſton firſt made known to the world this very extraordinary medicine; during this ſhort period, its efficacy has been ſo clearly demonſtrateed that its ſale has far exceeded any former example; comparitively there are few families in England or the United States which have not either heard of or experienced its beneficial effects and with heartfelt ſatisfaction he had the happineſs to declare Whitehead's Eſſence of Muſtard has cured more perſons afflicted with *Rheumatiſms, Gout, Lumbago, Palſy, Complaints of the Stomach and other Painful Maladies.*

Than all the Medicines ever before made public, indeed, the inſtances, of its efficacy and letters of acknowledgment from "the moſt reſpectable characters" are ſo numerous that a large volume could not poſſibly contain them, it has alſo obtained the approbation of the moſt eminent men of the faculty and is honoured by the uſe and recommendation of the firſt families in England, Ireland and America.

A COUNTERFEIT.

R. JOHNSTON has reaſon to believe a large quantity under the name of "*Improved Eſſence of Muſtard,*" as well as many others has been ſhipped for America, and conſiders it his duty to prevent *impoſition* and *diſappointment.*

He therefore requeſts the afflicted to be particular in the purchaſe of his bottles, boxes, labels, and bill of directions which are cloſely copied, and words "by royal authority," artfully ſubſtituted for the words "by the king's patent" which may elude common obſervation.

The Genuine is diſtinguiſhed by the ſignature of R. Johnſton, in his own hand writing on each label, and as an additional ſecurity is further ſigned on the outſide wrapper by his only agent for the United States, G. SHAW, No 129 Cheſnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, by whom it is ſold wholeſale and retail, in pills and in a fluid ſtate at one dollar each, box or bottle
FOR CHILBLAINS, SPRAINS AND BRUISES,

It is a certain and effectual remedy, ſeldom requiring more than three or four applications.

To the candid and liberal of the FACULTY, R. Johnſton reſpectfully ſubmits the following obſervations. The Fluid Eſſence of Muſtard, is an embrocation worthy their particular attention, it differs in its nature from all others, and is out of the beaten track of general practice—It is an active ſtimulant, eaſily controuled, may be either increaſed or diminiſhed in its ſtrength by the different methods of uſe, it is both elegant and convenient and is frequently found in the extemporaneous preſcriptions of their bretheren in England.

The above Genuine Medicine, as well as many others of the firſt celibrity may be had by appointment of G. Shaw, of Mr. G. Bailey, Wilmington, Dr. Barrill, Maiden Lane, New-York, Meſſrs. Bailey and Walker, Charleſton, William Black, Salem, (N. J.) Charles Hunitch, Lancaſter, A. C. Jorden, Norfolk, John Roberts, do. David Keen, Sweet Springs, Virginia, R. Lee, Baltimore, I. & J. Mantz, Fredericktown, Maryland, G. W. Mancins, Albany, Dr. Vanſolingen, New-York, Meſſrs. Titford & Son, do. Meſſrs. Roſs & Douglas, Pittſburg, John Webſter, Wilmington, James Wilſon, do. Richard Winter & Co. Savannah, and in every principal town in the United States.

N.B. The public are deſired to enquire for Whitehead's Eſſence of Muſtard, all others being a baſe and ſpurious imitation.
GEO. SHAW.
129, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where Venders may be ſupplied.
"*Caution againſt Counterfeits.*"

Agents are appointed by G. Shaw in every principal town of the United States, and there is no certainty of purchaſing the Genuine Eſſence of Muſtard in any part of America, unleſs it is ſigned on the outſide wrapper by G. Shaw, No. 129, Cheſnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, where ſhopkeepers are ſupplied and a liberal diſcount allowed them.
May 13

TO BE LET,
Two Good Counting Houſes
On the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf.
Enquire of
JAMES YARD.
april 18. eod4w

Samuel Miles, jun'r.
Of the city of Philedelphia, merchant, having aſſigned over all his effects, real, perſonal and mixed, to the ſubſcriber, for the benefit of ſuch of his creditors as may ſubſcribe to the ſaid aſſignment on or before the firſt of Auguſt next.
Notice is hereby given,
To all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, that they are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the aſſignees, or to the ſaid Samuel Miles, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame; in failure whereof legal ſteps will be taken for the recovery of ſuch debts, as are not diſcharged accordingly.
GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS, } Aſſignees
JOHN ALLEN,
feb. 14. 3awtf

Notice.
THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the court of common pleas of the city and county, guardians to the perſon and eſtate of JONATHAN BEERE, now confined in a ſtate of lunacy in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital—All perſons holding his effects or indebted to him will pay or return the ſame immediately; and thoſe having demands will preſent them duly authenticated, to
Mary Beere,
Thomas Hurly,
no. 16, Carter's alley.
Philadelphia, april 4 ¶1aw6w

MISS CURRIE
Reſpectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia, that ſhe is now
SELLING OFF AN
Elegant Aſſortment of Millenery,
At the firſt coſt.
Spruce ſtreet, No. 66.
may 10 ¶fr.m.3w

For Sale by the Subſcriber,
On Stamper's Wharf, below the Drawbridge,
A few pair of Iron Cannon, of the caliber of 4, 6 and 9 lb. ball of different weights and lengths, all warranted proof, Cannon Ball, a quantity of cut nails, an aſſortment of wrought and caſt iron as uſual—Likewiſe for ſale as above, a quantity of dry hides, juſt received from Charleſton, by the ſhip Carolina, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms for caſh or the uſual credit.
William Lane.
may 13. eod1ot

LONDON, January 2, 1799.
500 Guineas Reward.
LOST this evening, between five and ſix o'clock, in the neighbourhood of *Gracechurch ſtreet*, a BLACK CASE, containing the following
Bank Notes and Draftſ,
with ſundry bills of Exchange, not due:

£1000	No. 1919,	dated 1 Dec.	1798	
10 0	864,	26 Nov.	Ditto	
1000	284,	22 Dec	Ditto	
1000	1713,	27 Oct.	Ditto	
1000	1714,	27 Ditto	Ditto	
A Draft on Meſſ. Hankey and Co.			£53	13s.
Ditto	Dorien and Co.		367	7
Ditto	Carnet and Co.		30	16
Ditto	Stephenſon and Co.		52	4
Ditto	Rogers and Co.		33	16
Ditto	Prefcot and Co.		37	18
Ditto	Harcourt and Co.		27	16
Ditto	Smith, Payne and Co.		20	15
Ditto	Dorien and Co.	£45	7s	6d
Ditto	Le Fevre & Co.	112	12	6
Ditto	Ditto - -	820	0	0

A bill drawn on Fleming & Wake Bow Lane, by Fleming, & payable to Ormord, dated Nov. 5, two months after date, value £20.—One ditto on Fell, No 32 Old Change, by Hall, and payable to Smith, dated Nov. 30, at two months after date, for £121 19s—One ditto on Saywell & ſons, Wood-ſtreet, by Ball, and payable to Braddock, dated Dec. 19, at two months, for £30.—One ditto on Eden, Wood-ſtreet, by Williams, payable to order, dated Nov. 1, at three months for £30 2s—One ditto on Neale & Co. St. Paul's Church Yard, by Adams, and payable to Kencoright, dated Dec. 7th, at two months, for £14.—One ditto on Stewart, Red Croſs Square, by Young, and payable to Marſhall, dated Nov. 22, at two months, for £33. 2s. 9d.—One ditto on Royd's, Buklerſbury, by Lord, and payable to Jackſon, dated Dec. 3. at two months, for £18.—One ditto on Miller and Co. Gracechurch ſtreet, by Redway, and pryable to Hartley, dated Dec. 6, at two months for £50.—One ditto on Spitta & co. Lawrence Pountney Lane, by Lange, and payable to Hoyle dated Nov. 6, at two months, for £161.

Whoever may have found the above, and will bring them to Meſſrs. Atkinſon & Robſon, No. 2 Weſt End of Royal Exchange, ſhall immediately receive *Five Hundred Guineas* Reward without any further Trouble.

N. B. No greater Reward will be offered, as payment of the whole is ſtopped, and the loſs made known throughout this Country and Continent
april 19 2aw2m

Notice.
A CERTIFICATE of one ſhare of Bank of United States, ſtock ſtanding in the name of DUGAS DE VALLON, having been loſt or miſlaid, application is made at the ſaid Bank for renewal of the ſame; all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.
Abraham Van Beuren.
march 20. d3m

NOTICE.
ALL perſons indebted to JOHN RILEY, of of Weſt-Cheſter, in Cheſter county, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having any demands are requeſted to bring in their accounts to either of the ſubſcribers.
EBENEZER LARGE,
JOHN FRIES, } Aſſignees.
JOSEPH CLARK,
Philadelphia, april 23 eo3w

Notice.
ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John O'Conor of Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, lately deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who may have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts legally proved for payment to
STEPHEN MOYLAN, Executor.
april 22. d2w

NOTICE.
THE partnerſhip of Joſhua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make immediate payment to Joſhua B. Bond, and thoſe having demands to preſent their accounts to him for ſettlement,
Joſhua B. Bond.
John Brooks.
april 1 §

NOTICE.
ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the eſtate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to preſent them for ſettlement, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make payment to either of the ſubſcribers
PETER BAYNTON, *Walnut-ſtreet.* } *Executors*
JOHN CRAIG, *No. 12, Dock-ſtreet.* }
jan. 14. 3awtf

REMOVAL.
ROBERT COE & SON,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Brush Manufactory and Ironmongery Store,
to No. 175, Market Street, nearly oppoſite the Conneſtogoe Waggon, where they have for ſale as uſual, home manufactured and imported Bruſhes of almoſt every deſcription, together with a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, and Braſs wares, to which they expect by the ſpring veſſels, an ample addition.
4th mo. 10. eodtf

To be Sold at Public Sale,
At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE,
On Wedneſday next, the 15th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock, in the Evening,
Several very Elegant Situations for
SUMMER RETREATS,
Three and a half miles from the Court-Houſe, near Frankfort Road.

THESE ſituations are conſidered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extenſive view of the Delaware, the ſhipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and ſeveral elegant country ſeats.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the grounds will pleaſe apply to Henry Haines on the premiſes.

The terms, which will be eaſy, will be made known at the time of ſale.

The plan of the above Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee Houſe.
CONNELLY & Co. auctioneers.
may 9 dts

Juſt Published,
By JOHN ORMROD,
No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
A SERMON,
ON THE
DUTY OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE,
AS REQUIRED IN
SCRIPTURE.
Delivered in Chriſt Church and St. Peter's, April 23, 1799, being a day of general Humiliation, *Appointed by the President of the United States,*
BY WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.
Biſhop of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, *In the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*
May 10.

For Sale,
By WILIAM MOTT,
No. 145, Market-ſtreet,
Very low for CASH, or a ſhort CREDIT,
A large aſſortment of printed cotton hand'fs.
Do. bandannas, Romalls and ſhawls,
2 Trunks printed cottons,
Beſt Engliſh luteſtrings, modes,
7-4 ſuperfine cloths,
Several packages aſſorted hand'fs unopened,
18 caſks pewter aſſorted,
1 caſk bar tin,
1 trunk ferrets 4d & 6d,
1 trunk furniture fringes,
Black and white laces and edgings.
may 11. 2awIJ.

To be Let,
Near the corner of Market & Fourth ſtreets,
A SPACIOUS
Back Store and a large Cellar,
Both well calculated for ſtoring merchandize—Alſo a very good Stable and Coach-houſe for four horſes. Enquire at
No. 6, North Fourth Street.
may 11 §

Antigua & St. Kitts
RUM & MOLASSES,
Now Landing, from the Prize Schooner Union,
AND FOR SALE BY
Nicklin & Griffith,
may 10 d6t

MAIL COACHEES
Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE;
LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.
Returning.
Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.
Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.
Returning.
Leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.
Seats in the Mail Coachees to be taken in
New-York,
At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-ſtreet.
In Philadelphia.
At Francis' Hotel, No. 13, ſouth Fourth-ſtreet, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 59, north Second ſtreet.
In Baltimore.
At Evans' Tavern.
Fare for Paſſengers, 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 3 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound.
The Proprietors are not reſponſible for Baggage. LEVI PEASE,
Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.
Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New-York.
General Poſt-Office, }
May 1. } §

Mahogany.
THE ſubſcriber, intending to leave off, the Mahogany and Lumber Buſineſs, offers for ſale at his yard, the corner of Queen and Water ſtreets, Southwark, all his ſtock on hand, conſiſting of a great variety of
St. Domingo and Bay Mahogany Boards, Plank and Scantling,
All well ſeaſoned and fit for immediate uſe.
Alſo a few thouſand feet ſeaſoned half-inch and inch White Pine Boards, and a ſmall quantity of two feet cedar ſhingles.
All that ſhall remain unſold, will be diſpoſed of at public ſale, at 10 o'clock on Thurſday the 28th inſtant. The terms of payment will be caſh for purchaſes under 100 dollars, from 100 to 500 dollars at 60 days, and all above 500 dollars at 60 and 120 days, for approved indorſed notes, with the diſcount. The ſale to be continued until the whole is diſpoſed of.
JOHN M'CULLOH.
N.B. The ſubſcriber will ſell or let the above yard, wharf and dwelling houſe, which he now occupies.
march 4 eot 28May

PRICES OF STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 17.

Six per Cent.	16/
Three per Cent.	9/6
Deferred 6 per Cent.	14/4
BANK United States,	20 to 21 per cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	19 to 20 ditto.
—— North America,	29 per cent.
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	31 ditto
—— Pennsylvania, shares,	34 ditto

8 per cent Scrip 5 per cent below par
East-India Company of N. A. 5 per cent. advance

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 à 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 à 37-100 per florin
Hamburgh	30 23à -100 per Mark Banco.

New-Theatre.

THE LAST WEEK.

For the Benefit of Mr. Cain,

The young gentleman who performed Tancred,

On MONDAY EVENING, May 20,

Will be presented, a favorite TRAGEDY, called

ISABELLA;

OR, THE FATAL MARRIAGE.

Count Baldwin,	Mr. Warren
Biron, (being his third appearance)	[Mr. Cain
Carlos,	Mr. Downie
Villeroy,	Mr. Wignell
Child,	Master Warrell
Sampson,	Mr. Francis
Belford,	Mr. Warrell, jun
Officer,	Mr. Warrell
Servants,	Messrs. Blissett, Lavancy, &c.
Isabella,	Mrs. Merry
Nurse,	Mrs. Francis

In act III. an EPITHALAMIUM.

The Vocal parts by Messrs. Darley, Hardinge, Warrell, Blisset,—Mrs. Warrell, &c. &c.

To which will be added (not acted this season)
A MUSICAL ROMANCE, in two acts)
called
THE PRISONER.

[*As performing at the Theatre Drury-Lane London, with the greatest applause*]

Marcos, (the Prisoner)	Mr. Marshall.
Pasqual,	Mr. Darley.
Roberto,	Mr. Downie.
Lewis,	Mr. Blissett.
Narcisso,	Master Warrell.
Clara,	Mrs. Warrell.
Theresa,	Miss L'Estrange.
Nina,	Miss Arnold.
Juliana,	Miss Hardinge.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Cain, at Mr. Francis's No. 79 north 8th st. at H. & P. Rice's Book store, No. 16, South Second Street, at Carr's Muse Repository, No 36, South Second street, and at the office adjoining the Theatre.

☞ Mrs. INCHBALD's celebrated Play, called LOVERS VOWS—taken from the German of Kotzbue's—and the Romance of BLUE BEARD, are in rehearsal and will be speedily produced.

*** Mr. Wignell's Night will be on Wednesday next.

The British Letter-of-Marque

NIGER,

For KINGSTON, (Jam.)

Now ready to take her cargo on board, can receive some freight. For terms apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

may 15 6

To be sold at Public Auction

On Wednesday evening the 23d of May instant at the City Tavern, in Second-street, at 7 o'clock,

A VERY valuable Three story BRICK HOUSE, Kitchen and the Lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the south east corner of Race and Seventh-streets in this City. The Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep on Seventh-street. The House is about twenty-five feet front, is well built and completely furnished. There is also a small Frame Building on part of this lot fronting on Race-street, it is free of every incumbrance, and immediate possession will be given. Also a ground rent of one hundred and fifty pounds per ann. free of all taxes and charges whatsoever, payable half yearly, issuing out of a lot of ground situate at the north east corner of Walnut and Fifth-street, in the City of Philadelphia, on which lot is erected several Brick and Frame tenements. The situation is desireable, being opposite the State House square on Fifth-street. The terms of sale will be made known at the time thereof, or on application to the subscribers.

Connelly & Co. Auct'rs.

may 13. dts.

Real Estate for Sale.

A TWO STORY Brick House and Lot in Race Street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, containing in Front sixteen feet three inches, and depth two hundred and eighty three feet more or less, subject to a yearly ground rent of one half part of £4 17 6 sterling.

A Lot on the Corner of Walnut and Thirteenth-streets, containing on Walnut-street 200 feet and on Thirteenth street 110 feet.

A small tract of Land in the Neck, containing 16 acres, about three miles from the city, and on the road leading to Gray's Ferry, on the premises are erected a House, Barn and a Pump of excellent Water, also a number of Fruit Trees, among which are Pears, Apples, Peaches and Cherries,

Also a Lot of about nine acres of upland of the first quality and in prime order, situate on Timber Lane, adjoining the Lands of Catharine Roberts, and Dr. Robert Bass.

For further particulars apply at No. 168, High-street.

ALSO,

For Sale,

A few Ton of excellent

UPLAND HAY.

may 17 d6t

Sales of Furniture.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

At 9 o'clock, at No. 246 High-street

WILL BE SOLD,

A variety of excellent

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

CONSISTING of almost every article necessary to House Keeping, and in good order —— It can be seen the day preceeding the Sale from 10 until 3 o'clock. Cash to be paid before the delivery of the Goods.

N. B. The House was free from the late Epidemic.

CONNELLY & Co. auctioneers.

may 17 dts

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *MAY* 18.

A CHARGE,

DELIVERED TO THE

GRAND JURY *of the* UNITED STATES,

For the District of Pennsylvania,

In the Circuit Court of the United States for said district, held in the City of Philadelphia, April 11th, 1799.

By JAMES IREDELL,

One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(Published at the request of the Grand Jury)

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

THE important duties you are now called upon to fulfil, naturally increase with the increasing difficulties of our country. But however great those difficulties may be, I am persuaded you will meet them with a firm and intrepid step, resolved, so far as you are concerned, that no dishonor or calamity, (if any should await us) shall be ascribed to a weak or partial administration of justice.

If ever any people had reason to be thankful for a long and happy enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety, the people of these states surely have. While every other country almost has been convulsed with foreign or domestic war, and some of the finest countries on the globe have been the scene of every species of vice and disorder, where no life was safe, no property was secure, no innocence had protection, and nothing but the basest crimes gave any chance for momentary preservation; no citizen of the United States could truly say that in his own country any oppression had been permitted with impunity, or that he had any grievance to complain of, but that he was required to obey those laws which his own representatives had made, and under a government which the people themselves had chose. But in the midst of this envied situation, we have heard the government as grossly abused as if it had been guilty of the vilest tyranny, as if common sense or common virtue had fled from our country, and those pure principles of republicanism, which have so strongly characterized its councils, could only be found in the happy soil of France, where the sacred fire is preserved by five Directors on ordinary occasions and three on extraordinary ones—who, with the aid of a republican army, secure its purity from violation by the Legislative representatives of the people.—The external conduct of that government is upon a par with its internal.—Liberty, like the religion of Mahomet, is propagated by the sword. Nations are not only compelled to be free, but to be free on the French model, and placed under French guardianship. French arsenals are the repository of their arms, French treasuries of their money, the city of Paris of their curiosities; and they are honored with the constant support of French enterprizes in any other part of the world. Such is the progress of a power which began by declarations that it abhorred all conquests for itself, and sought no other felicity but to emancipate the world from tyrants, and leave each nation free to chuse a government of its own. Those who take no warning by such an awful example, may have deeply to lament the consequences of neglecting it.

The situation in which we now stand with that country is peculiarly critical. Conscious of giving no real cause of offence, but irritated with injuries, and full of resentment for insults; desirous of peace if it can be preserved with honor and safety, but disdaining a security equally fallacious and ignominious, at the expence of either; still holding the rejected Olive Branch in one hand but a sword in the other—we now remain in a sort of middle path between peace and war, where one false story may lead to the most serious consequences, and nothing can be safely relied on but unceasing vigilance, and persevering firmness in what we think right, leaving the event to heaven, which seldom suffers the destruction of nations, without some capital fault of their own.

Among other meafures of defence and precaution which the exigency of the crisis, and the magnitude of the danger, suggested to those to whom the people have entrusted all authority in such cases, were certain acts of the legislature of the United States, not only highly important in themselves, but deserving of the most particular attention, on account of the great discontent which has been excited against them and especially as some of the state legislatures have publicly pronounced them to be in violation of the constitution of the United States. I deem it my duty, therefore, on this occasion to state to you the nature of those laws which have been grosly misrepresented, and to deliver my deliberate opinion as a Judge, in regard to the objections arising from the constitution.

The acts to which I refer, you will readily suppose to be what are commonly called the Alien and Sedition acts. I shall speak of each separately, so far as no common circumstance belonging to them may make a joint discussion proper.

I. The *Alien Laws*, there being two.

To these laws, in particular, it has been objected.

1. That an Alien ought not to be removed on suspicion but on proof of some crime.

2. That an Alien coming into the country, on the faith of an act stipulating that in a certain time, and on certain conditions, he may become a citizen, to remove him in an arbitrary manner before that time; would be a breach of public faith.

3. That it is inconsistent with the following clause in the constitution, (Art. 1. sec. 9.)

"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

With regard to the first objection, viz. "That an alien ought not to be removed on suspicion, but on proof of some crime." It is believed that it never was suggested in any other country, that *aliens* had a right to go into a foreign country, and stay at their will and pleasure without any leave from the government. The law of nations undoubtedly is, that when an alien goes into a foreign country, he goes under either an express or implied safe conduct. In most countries in Europe, I believe, an express passport is necessary for strangers. Here great liberality is observed, yet it is aways understood that the government may order away any alien whose stay is deemed incompatible with the safety of the country. Nothing is more common than to order away, on the eve of a war, all aliens or subjects of the nation with whom the war is to take place. Why is that done, but that it is deemed unsafe to retain in the country, men whose professions are naturally so strong in favour of the enemy, that it may be apprehended they will either join him in arms, or do mischief by intrigue in his favour? How many such instances took place at the beginning of the war with Great Britain, no body then objecting to the authority of the measure and the expediency of it being alone in contemplation! In cases like this, it is ridiculous to talk of a crime, because perhaps the only crime, that a man can then be charged with, is his being born in another country, and having a strong attachment to it. He is not punished for a crime that he has committed, but deprived of the power of committing one hereafter to which even a sense of patriotism may tempt a warm and misguided mind. Nobody who has ever heard of Major Andre, that possesses any liberality of mind, but must believe that he did what he thought right at the time, though in my opinion it was a conduct in no manner justifiable. Yet how fatal might his success have proved! If men, therefore, of good character, and held in universal estimation for integrity, can be tempted when a great object is in view, to violate the strict duties of morality, what may be expected from others, who have neither character nor virtue, but stand ready to yield to temptations of any kind? The opportunities during a war of making use of men of such a description are so numerous and so dangerous, that no prudent nation would ever trust to the possible good behaviour of many of them Indeed most of those who oppose this law seem to admit that as to *alien enemies* the interposition may be proper, but they contend it is improper before a war actually takes place to exercise such an authority, and that as to *neutral aliens* it is totally inadmissible. To be sure the two latter instances are not quite so plain, but the objection that I am considering, belongs equally to them all, for if an alien cannot be removed but on conviction of a crime, then an alien enemy ought not to be removed but on conviction of treason, or some other crime shewing the necessity of it. If, however, we are not blind to what is evident to all the rest of the world, equal danger may be apprehended from the citizens of a hostile power, before war actually declared as after, perhaps more, because less suspicion is entertained; and some citizens of a neutral power are equally dangerous with the others. What has given France possession of the Netherlands, Geneva, Switzerland and almost all Italy, and enables her to domineer over so many other countries lately powerful and completely independent, but that her arts have preceded her arms, the smooth words of amity, peace, and universal love, by seducing weak minds, have led to an unbounded confidence which has ended in their destruction, and they have now to deplore the infatuation which led them court a fraternal embrace from a bosom in which a dagger was concealed! In how many countries, alien friends as to us, dependent upon them, are there warm partisans not nominally French citizens, but compleatly illuminated with French principles, electrified with French enthusiasm, and ready for any sort of revolutionary mischief! Are we to be guarded against the former and exposed to the latter? No, gentlemen. If with such examples before their eyes, Congress had either confined their precaution to a war in form, or to citizens of France only, losing all sense of danger to their country in a regard to nominal distinctions, they would probably justly have deserved the charge of neglecting their country's safety in one of its most essential points, and hereafter the very men who are now clamorous against them for exercising a judicious foresight, might too late have had reason to charge them, (as many other infatuated governments in Europe may now fairly be charged by their miserable deluded fellow citizens) as the authors of their country's ruin. But those who object to this law seem to pay little regard to considerations of this kind, and to entertain no other fear but that the President may exercise this authority for the mere purpose of abusing it. There is no end to arguments or suspicions of this kind. If this power is proper it must be exercised by some body. If from the nature of it, it could be exercised by so numerous a body as Congress, yet as Congress are not constantly sitting it ought not to be exercised by them alone. If they are not to exercise it, who so fit as the President? What interest can he have in abusing such an authority? But on this occasion, as on others of the like kind, gentlement think it sufficient to shew, not that a power is likely to be abused (which is all that can be prudently guarded against), but that it possibly may, and therefore to guard against the possibility of an abuse of power the power is not at all to be exercised. The argument would be just as good against his acknowledged powers, as any other that the legislature may occasionally confide to him. Suppose he should refuse to nominate to any office? or to command the army or navy? or should assign frivolous reasons against every law, so that no law could be passed but with the concurrence of two thirds of both houses! Suppose Congress should raise an army without necessity, lay taxes where there were no occasion for money, declare war from mere caprice, lay wanton and oppressive restraints on commerce, or in a time of imminent danger trifle with the safety of their country, to gain a momentary breath of popularity at the hazard of their country's ruin! All this they may do. Does any man of candor, who does not believe every thing they do wrong, apprehend that any of these things will be done? They have the power to do them because the authority to pass very important and necessary acts of legislation on all those subjects, and in regard to which discretion must be left, unavoidably implies that as it may be exercised in a right manner, it may, if no principle prevent it, be exercised in a wrong one. If the state legislatures should combine to choose no more senators, they may abolish the constitution without the danger of committing treason. If to prevent a House of Representatives being in existence, they should keep no law in being for a similar branch of their own, deeming the abolition of the government of the United States cheaply purchased by such a sacrifice, they may do this. They have the same power over the election of a President and vice President. What is the security against abuse in any of these cases? None, but the precautions taken to procure a proper choice, which if well exercised, will at least secure the public against a wanton abuse of power, though nothing can secure them against the common frailty of men, or the possibility of bad men, if accidentally invested with power, carrying it into a dangerous extreme. We must trust some persons, and, as well as we can, submit to any collateral evil which may arise from a provision for a great and indispensable good that can only be obtained through the medium of human imperfection. At the same time it may be observed, that in the case of the President or any executive or judicial officer wantonly abusing his trust, he is liable to impeachment, and there are frequent opportunities of changing the members of the legislature, if their conduct is not acceptable to their constituents.

The clause in the constitution, declaring that the trial of all crimes, except by impeachment, shall be by jury, can never in reason be expected to amount to a permission of perpetual residence of all sorts of foreigners unless convicted of some crime but is evidently calculated for the security of any citizen, a party to the instrument of even of a foreigner if resident in the country, who when charged with the commission of a crime against the municipal laws for which he is liable to punishment, can be tried for it in no other manner.

The second objection is, "That an alien coming into the country, on the faith of an act stipulating that in a certain time and on certain conditions he may become a citizen, to remove him in an arbitrary manner before that time would be a breach of public faith."

With regard to this, it may be observed, that undoubtedly the faith of government ought under all circumstances, and in all possible situations, to be preserved sacred. If, therefore, in virtue of this law, all aliens from any part of the world had a right to come here, stay the probationary time, and become citizens, the act in question could not be justified, unless it could be shewn that a real (not a pretended) overruling public necessity, to which all inchoate acts of legislation must forever be subject, occasioned a partial repeal of it. But there are certain conditions, without which no alien can ever be admitted, if he stay ever so long; and one is, that during a limited time (two years in the case of aliens then resident; five in the case of aliens arriving after) he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If his conduct be different, he is no object of the naturalization law at all, and consequently no implied compact was made with him. If his conduct be conformable to that description, he is no object of the alien law to which the objection is applied, because he is not a person whom the President is empowered to remove, for such a person could not be deemed dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, nor could there be reasonable grounds to suspect such a man of being concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government, in which cases alone the removal of any alien friend is authorised. Besides, any alien coming to this country must, or ought to know, that this being an Independent nation, it has all the rights concerning the removal of aliens which belong by the law of nations to any other; that while he remains in the country in the character of an alien, he can claim no other privilege than such as an alien is entitled to; and consequently, whatever risque he may incur in that capacity, is incurred voluntarily, with the hope that in due time by his unexceptionable conduct, he may become a citizen of the United States. As there is no end to the ingenuity of man, it has been suggested that such a person, if not a citizen, is a denizen, and therefore cannot be removed as an alien. A denizen in those laws from which we derive our own, means a person who has received letters of denization from the king, and under the royal government such a power might undoubtedly have been exercised. This power of denization is a kind of partial naturalization, giving some, but not all the privileges of a natural born subject. He may take lands by purchase or devise, but cannot inherit. The issue of a denizen born *before* denization cannot inherit; but if born *after* may, the ancestor having been able to communicate to him inheritable blood. But this power of the crown was thought so formidable that it is expressly provided by act of parliament, that no denizen can be a member of the privy council, or of either house of parliament, or have any office of trust civil or military, or be capable of any grant of lands from the crown. Upon the dissolution of the royal government, the whole authority of naturalization, either whole or partial, belonged to the several states, and this power the people of the states have since devolved on the Congress of the United States. Denization therefore (in the sense here used) is a term unknown in our law, since the right was not derived from any general legislative authority, but from a special prerogative of the crown, to which parliamentary restrictions afterwards were applied. So much so, that if an act of parliament had passed, giving certain rights to an alien with restrictions exactly similar to those of a denizen, I imagine he would not have been called a denizen; because the royal authority was not the source from which his rights were derived. As to acts of naturalization themselves, they are liable in England, by an express law to certain limitations, one of which is, that the person naturalised is incapable of being a member of the privy council, or either house of parliament, or of holding offices or grants from the crown. Yet I never heard, nor do I believe that such a person was ever called a denizen; for which, as there is no foundation in precedent, or in the constitution of the United States, I presume that it is a distinction without solidity. Fixed principles of law cannot be grounded on the airy imagination of man.

The third objection is, "That it is inconsistent with the following clause in the constitution, viz.

"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on said importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person."

I am not satisfied, as to this objection, that it is sufficient to over-rule it, to say the words do not express the real meaning, either of those who formed the constitution, or those who established it, altho' I do verily believe in my own mind, that the article was intended only for slaves, and the clause was expressed in its present manner to accommodate different gentlemen, some of whom could not bare the name *slaves*, and others had objections to it. But though this probably is the real truth, yet, if in attempting to compromise, they have unguardedly used expressions that go beyond their meaning, and there is nothing but private history to elucidate it, I shall deem it absolutely necessary to confine myself to the written instrument. Other reasons may make the point doubtful, but at present I am inclined to think it must be admitted; that congress prior to the year 1808, cannot prohibit the migration of free persons to a particular state, existing at the time of the constitution, which such state shall, by law, agree to receive. The states then existing, therefore, till 1808 may (we will say) admit the migration of persons to their own states, without any prohibitory act of congress. —This they may do upon principles of general policy, and in consistence with all their other duties. The states are expressly prohibited from entering into an engagement or contract with another state, or engaging in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger, as will not admit of delay. The avenues to foreign connection being thus carefully closed, it will scarcely be contended, that in case of war, a state could, either directly or indirectly, permit the migration of enemies. If they did, the United States could certainly without any impeachment of the general right of allowing migration, in virtue of their authority to repel invasion, prevent the arrival of such. And as such invasion may be attempted without a formal war, and Congress have an express right to protect against invasion, as well as to repel it. I presume Congress would also have authority to prevent the arrival of any enemies, coming in the disguise of friends, to invade their country. But, admitting the right to permit migration in its full force the persons migrating on their authority must be subject to the laws of the country, which consist not only of those of the particular state, but of the United States. While aliens therefore, they must remain in the character of aliens; and, of course, upon the principles I have mentioned, be subject to a power of removal, in certain cases recognized in the law of nations; nor can they cease to be in this situation, until they become citizens of the United States; in which case they must obey the laws of the union as well as of the particular state they reside in. But, gentlemen argue as if because the states had a right to permit migration the migrants were under a sort of special protection of the state admitting it, lest the United States, merely to disappoint the purpose of migration, should exercise an arbitrary authority of removal without any cause at all. It would be just as consistent to say, that if such migrant was charged with a murder on the high seas, or in any fort or arsenal of the United States, he should not be tried for it in a court of the United States, lest the court and juries, out of ill will to the State, should combine to procure his conviction and punishment, in all events, to defeat the state law. The two powers may undoubtedly be made compatible, if the legislatures of the particular states, and the government of the United States do their duty, without which presumption, not an authority given by the constitution can exist. They surely are more compatible than the collateral powers of taxation, which, under each government, go to an unlimited extent, but the very nature of which forbids any other limitation, than a sense of moral right and justice. If we scepticize in the manner of some gentlemen on this subject, suppose each legislature should tax to the amount of 19s in the pound; each has the power; but is such an exercise of it more apprehended than we apprehend an earth-quake to swallow us all up at this very moment? All systems of government, suppose they are to be administered by men of common sense and common honesty. In our country, as all ultimately depends on the voice of the people, they have it in their power, and it is to be presumed they generally will chuse men of this description: but if they will not the

case to be sure is without remedy. If they chuse fools, they will have fooliſh laws. If they chuſe knaves they will have knaviſh ones. But this can never be the caſe until they are generally fools or knaves themſelves, which, thank God, is not likely ever to become the character of the American people.

Having ſaid what I thought material as to the alien laws, upon the ſubject of the particular objections to them, I now proceed to diſcuſs the objections which have been made to what is called the ſedition act, one of which equally applies to the alien laws as well as to this. But I think it proper previouſly to read the law itſelf.

The objections (ſo far as I have heard them) to this act are as follow:

1 (And this applies to the alien law alſo) That there is no ſpecific power given to paſs an act of this deſcription, though in the particular ſpecific powers given, there is authority conveyed as to other offences ſpecially named.

2 That this law is not warranted by a clauſe in the conſtitution, conveying legiſlative authority, which after deſignating particular objects adds:

"And to make all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers veſted by this conſtitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof"—Becauſe it is not neceſſary and proper to paſs any ſuch law in order to carry into execution any of thoſe powers.

3. That admitting the former poſitions are not maintainable, yet the exerciſe of this authority is incompatible with the following amendment to the conſtitution, viz.

"Congreſs ſhall make no law reſpecting an eſtabliſhment of religion, or prohibiting the full exerciſe thereof; or abridging the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs, or the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble, and to petition the government for a redreſs of grievances."

With regard to the firſt objection, I readily acknowledge, that ſoon after the conſtitution was propoſed, and when I had taken a much more ſuperficial view of it than I was ſenſible of at the time, I did think congreſs could not provide for the puniſhment of any crimes but ſuch as are ſpecifically deſignated in the particular powers enumerated. I delivered that opinion in the convention of North Carolina, in the year 1788, with a perfect conviction, at the time that it was well founded. But I have ſince been convinced it was an erroneous opinion, and my reaſons for changing it, I ſhall ſtate to you as clearly as I am able.

It is in vain to make any law unleſs ſome ſanction be annexed to it, to prevent or puniſh its violation. A law without it might be equivalent to a good moral ſermon, but bad members of ſociety would be as little influenced by one as the other. It is, therefore, neceſſary and proper, for inſtance, under the conſtitution of the United States, to ſecure the effect of all laws which impoſe a duty on ſome particular perſons, by providing ſome penalty or puniſhment if they diſobey. The authority to provide ſuch is conveyed by the following general words in the conſtitution, at the end of the objects of legiſlation particularly ſpecified: "To make all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers veſted by this conſtitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." A penalty alone would not in every caſe be ſufficient, for the offender might be rich and diſregard it, or poor, though a wilful offender, and unable to pay it. A fine, therefore will not always anſwer the purpoſe, but impriſonment muſt be in many caſes added, though a wiſe and humane legiſlature will always diſpenſe with this, where the importance of the caſe does not require it. But if it does, from the very nature of the puniſhment, it becomes a *criminal*, and not a *civil* offence; the grand jury muſt indict, before the offender can be convicted.

This general poſition may be illuſtrated by a variety of inſtances under the penal code of the United States, which have, I believe, never been objected to as unconſtitutional, though there have never been wanting penetrating and diſcerning members who were ready enough to take exceptions where they found any plauſible ground for them. I ſhall enumerate a few.

In the act entiteled, an act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States (vol. 1. Swift's edition, p. 100) among other crimes ſpecified, are the following.

Murder or larceny in a fort belonging to the United States, Miſpriſion of felony committed in any place under the ſole and excluſive juriſdiction of the United States. Stealing or falſifying a record of any court of the United States. Perjury in any court of the United States. Bribing a judge of the United States. Obſtructing the execution of any kind of proceſs iſſuing from a court of the United States.

In the collection act, 1 vol. p. 237, it is provided, that in all caſes where an oath is by that act required from a maſter or other perſon having command of a ſhip or veſſel, or from an owner or aſſignee of goods, wares and merchandize, his or her factor or agent, if the perſon ſo ſwearing ſhall ſwear falſely, ſuch perſon ſhall, on indictment and conviction thereof be puniſhed by fine or impriſonment or both, in the diſcretion of the court, before whom ſuch conviction ſhall be had, ſo as the fine ſhall not exceed one thouſand dollars, and the term of impriſonment ſhall not exceed twelve months.

In the act laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits, (vol. 1. p. 324) in the 39th ſection it is provided as follows:

"If any ſupervisor, or other officer of inſpection, in any criminal proſecution againſt them, ſhall be convicted of oppreſſion or extortion in the execution of his office, he ſhall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or impriſoned not exceeding ſix months, or both, at the diſcretion of the court; and ſhall alſo forfeit his office."

Theſe inſtances deſerve great conſideration; becauſe I believe no candid man will deny that theſe proviſions were conſtitutional exerciſes of authority, within the ſcope of the general authority conveyed, tho' not ſpecially named as objects which it ſhould be competent for Congreſs to provide for. And they certainly derive weight from the conſideration, that the principle of them (which I believe was the caſe) was never objected to, tho' the expediency of ſome of the proviſions may have been.

(To be continued.)

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, May 13.

Yesterday the schooner Nancy, Capt. Huxford, arrived from Halifax, and brought papers to the 2d instant, from which we have extracted the following articles.

HALIFAX, MAY, 2.

Sunday morning arrived the ſhip Rebecca, capt. Marſhall, in 28 days from Liverpool. She has brought London papers to the 27th of March. We have extracted from them the moſt material articles, from which it appears that hoſtilities had re-commenced between the emperor and the French and that in all probability, a few days from the date of our preſent intelligence, would bring accounts of the deſtructive meeting of the hoſtile armies—Aſtoniſhing preparations have been made on both ſides, and the enſuing, it is probable will be one of the moſt bloody campaigns that have taken place.

Yeſterday arrived from Bermuda, His Majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance, capt. Hardy.

The Aſſiſtance has captured a valuable ſhip from Batavia. [This ſhip was commanded by capt. Baker, and owned by Mr. Lyman of Boſton.]

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Gazette of laſt night contains a notification that "the King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſters of neutral Powers reſiding at this Court, that the neceſſary meaſures having been taken, by his Majeſty's command, for the blockade of the ports of the United Provinces, the ſaid Ports are declared to be in a ſtate of blockade, and that all veſſels which may attempt to enter any of them after this notice, will be dealt with according to the principles of the Law of Nations, and to the ſtipulations of ſuch Treaties ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and Foreign Powers, as may contain proviſions applicable to the caſes of Towns, Places, or Ports in a ſtate of blockade.

The above notification proves that the rumour of the Dutch fleet having put to ſea was unfounded; but affords at the ſame time an equally ſtrong proof that it is about ready for ſailing, evidently deſtined to co-operate with the Breſt fleet, as we ſtated ſome days ago. Beſides the ſhips they have repaired, the Dutch have nine ſhips of the line almoſt ready for launching, but their arſenals being exhauſted, they want ſupplies of every kind, and this the blockade will prevent them from receiving, except at a ruinous expence.

A Cartel arrived at Dover from Gravelines has brought over ſixty one maſters and mates of merchants veſſels, but no journals were allowed to be taken on board. It is ſaid, however, that Miniſters have received ſome few papers up to the 22d inſt. which ſpeak in a ſlight manner of the advanced guard of Maſſena's army having received a check, but they conſidered it as of little conſequence, and the next day he again advanced. The paſſengers concur in ſaying that there was no news at Gravelines. It was underſtood to be the plan of Jourdan to preſs by haſty marches towards the lake of Conſtance to ſupport Maſſena's army.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

The ſtate of Georgia ſome time ſince advertiſed a premium of *thirty dollars* for a deviſe for a ſtate ſeal, agreeably to a ſpecific deſcription—and in a laudable ſpirit of liberal patronage, prefaced their advertiſement with "*Premium for Genius. Artists of* ALL NATIONS, *attend.*"

The pithy Editor of the Farmer's Muſeum offers, *gratuitously*, an emblem of a man in the act of ſigning, with one hand, a ſcroll of paper, begining with "*Know all men by these preſents,*" and with the other pointing to large tracts of land in the moon.

Captain Richards, from Curracoa, informs us, there are ſeveral French privateers from Curracoa, cruiſing off the iſland of Gonaives; and that a French privateer of 10 guns, ſailed 10 days before him, the captain of which informed captain R. that he intended to cruiſe on this coaſt.

Capt. Richards further informs, that the Governor of Curracoa, had iſſued a proclamation, the purport of which is, that all American veſſels taken within *three leagues* of the iſland, ſhall be given up to the owners, and the captors condemned to pay damages: which has been done in ſeveral inſtances.

Yeſterday's ſouthern breeze enriched our port with number of valuably laden ſhips. [Vide marine department]

The arrival of the ſhip Ocean, Capt Kemp, was of the number—The hearts of hundreds leapt for joy, on the ſalutation from this veſſel, whoſe crew, but very lately, was *believed* to have been maſſacred by French pirates.

A gentleman paſſenger on board the Nancy informs us, that Lord Mornington, Governor General of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, had gone from Bengal to Madras, where he had arrived, in order to ſettle diſputes with Tippo Saib; and it was ſaid his embaſſy had terminated favorably, as he found Tippo pacifically diſpoſed towards the Engliſh.—It was expected Tippo would allow the Engliſh to hold the garriſon of Bangalore, which commanded the only ſea port he had on the Malabar coaſt.

COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF MANHATTAN, ss.

Interrogatories to be administered to the Lord High Chancellor of the State of Manhattan.

1ſt. Did you or did you not ſubſcribe One Hundred Thouſand Dollars to the Manhattan Company?

2d. Can you or can you not raiſe that ſum and appropriate it to the purpoſe of the Company?

3d. If you cannot yourſelf inveſt One Hundred Thouſand Dollars in Stock for a diſtant profit, then muſt you not ſell a part of your ſhares? Did you not know at the time of ſubſcribing that you muſt ſell them, and did you not buy them *on ſpeculation?*

4th. Was your ſubſcription or was it not ſtrictly a *ſtock-jobbing operation?* If not, and if you ſubſcribed merely to encourage the bringing of water, then wherefore did you reſerve the right of abandoning your ſhares till the 6th May, when the ſtate of the ſhares in the market would be known?

5th. Do you or do you not know that the Court of Chancery has almoſt excluſive juriſdiction over all large Company operations? Does not the breaking up of almoſt all ſtock-jobbing plans and ſpeculating bubbles, end in the Court of Chancery?

6th. Is it proper that the only judge of the Court of Chancery ſhould be the perſon moſt largely intereſted in ſuch a ſpeculation?

7th. Does not your intereſt in that Company in effect deprive the other citizens of the benefit of your Court, and diſcourage them from applying to it for relief? Do you not know that in all probability ſuch relief will be wanted before the burſting of the bubble, but eſpecially afterwards?

8th. Did not you or your friends calumniate Mr. Hamilton while he was Secretary of the Treaſury, under pretence that he was intereſted in the public funds? Did you not know at that time that the accuſation was as *falſe* as it was *malicious*, and that Mr. Hamilton had too much *integrity* to be concerned in a property on which his official duty might lead him to give opinions or deciſions? Do *you* not now do the ſame thing of which your *friends* then falſely accuſed Mr. Hamilton?

9th. Do you believe that while any remembrance of the Manhattan Company remain, either yourſelf or Mr. Burr will be conſidered as proper perſons for Governors of the ſtate of Manhattan?

10th. Do you know any other matter or thing touching the premiſes tending to exculpate you from the imputations under which you now lie?

SOCRATES.

SAVANNAH, April 26.

On Friday laſt, the 19th of this month, Samuel Fowler, who had been convicted during the ſitting of the Superior Court in this county, for the murder of his wife, was ſentenced for execution to-morrow.

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-ſtreet,

HAVE FOR SALE,

70 TONS HEMP,

3000 buſhels low-priced ſalt
14 pipes choice old port wine
100 boxes claret
30 tons roll brimſtone
40 kegs yellow ochre
20 do. pearl barley
A few barrels lentilles
120 boxes Havanna ſugars
1000 demy-johns
100 boxes window glaſs
A few cheſts liquor caſes
4 caſks hog's briſtles
1 hhd. blocking } TWINE
2 do. ſail }
A few bundles German ſteel
Several packages ſlates and pencils
3 hogſheads glue
4 packages mens ſlippers
1 do. bunting for colours
2 do. quills
A few barrels naval ſtores, &c. &c.

And as usual, a great variety of

Ticklenburghs, hempen linens, oznabrigs, heſſians, brown rolls, patterbornes, checks, ſtripes, &c. &c. which they will ſell on reaſonable terms.

may 18. tuth3w

NOTICE.

THE public are requeſted not to receive any drafts in favor of Abijah Hunt, drawn by Captain Iſaac Guion on the Secretary at War—Daniel Haragan on William Bell, or Francis Jones on John Wilkins.

Thoſe on whom they are drawn are deſired to ſuſpend acceptance until reference be had to the ſubſcriber.

Twenty five thouſand dollars of the above deſcribed bills have been taken from the Carrier near the mouth of Tenneſſee river by a party of Indians. SAMUEL MEEKER.

may 18 tu th &ſ tf

A BAYONET,

WRESTED from the muſquet of a fellow in uniform, at the front of the Aurora office, by one of the Officers of the United States, on the night of the 16th inſt. at the time they were aſſaulted in paſſing the ſtreet, by the mob there aſſembled, may be had, by proving poperty, at the Marine barracks.

may 18. 3t

☞ *A* CHARITY SERMON *will be preached at St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning next, for the benefit of the Free School of said Church.*

May 14, 1799.

Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Office,
Philadelphia, May 9, 1799.

IN purſuance of a reſolution of the preſident and managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, the Stock-holders are here by notified and required to pay, on each of their reſpective ſhares, to the Treaſurer of the Company, at the Company's Office in this city,

15 dollars on the 15th June next,
20 dollars on the 15th July next, and
20 dollars on the 15th Auguſt next.

Wm. GOVETT, Treaſurer.

May 13. m&tu4w(d1r.12to15A)

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *MAY* 18.

Yeſterday morning, in the Circuit Court, Mr. Lewis reſumed his pleadings in behalf of a new trial for John Fries; which being concluded, after taking ſome time for conſideration, Judge Iredell delivered his opinion on the ſeveral reaſons which had been aſſigned by the Counſel of the priſoner, as a ground for their motion. He believed that though the Juror, Mr. Rhoad, might have made the declarations which had been aſcribed to him by the ſeveral witneſſes who had been examined, reſpecting the puniſhment which the priſoner at the bar and others deſerved, without any bad intention, yet he conſidered them ſuch as would have been deemed ſufficient, had they been made known before the trial, to have diſqualified him as a Juror, (ſince they were evincive of his having made up a decided opinion on the criminality of the perſon whom he was called upon to try) and, therefore, that his having made them, afforded a ſufficient reaſon for granting a new trial. The Judge examined all the other additional reaſons which had been brought forward in ſupport of the motion for a new trial, which, without the firſt, he ſhould have conſidered as unavailing.

Judge Peters declared himſelf to be of the ſame opinion with Judge Iredell, with reſpect to all the reaſons which had been aſſigned for a new trial, except the firſt; but, in relation to that, he differed with him. Though he could not doubt Mr. Rhoad had made uſe of the expreſſions with which he was charged, yet, in forming an opinion upon ſo public a topic, he had done no more than moſt other men had done, and in doing which he did not think it appeared that he had evinced any malice againſt the priſoner, and therefore that the opinion could have had no influence in his deciſion upon this trial. Indeed it was his opinion that the trial had been perfectly fair, and that a new trial ought not to be granted; but knowing the conſequence of a diviſion of opinion in the Court, would be to defeat the motion under conſideration; knowing alſo that the puniſhment which ſhall be inflicted upon the priſoner at the bar will have the better effect as a public example, when it ſhall appear that every objection to the fairneſs of his trial ſhall have been obviated, he yielded to the opinion of Judge Iredell, and conſented to a new trial being had.

This new trial cannot, of courſe, take place till the next Circuit Court, which will be held in October next.

The perſons convicted of conſpiracy, reſcue and obſtruction of proceſs, will receive their ſentence this morning. After which, it is expected the Court will adjourn, as Judge Iredell is obliged to leave town on Monday morning to attend his duty in Virginia. [*Am. D. Ad.*

To complete the character of the vagrant who calumniated the great and good Waſhington, under the ſignature of Jaſper Dwight, he has *avowed* himſelf an United Iriſhman.

The jail-bird of the Aurora, declares that in all countries where he may be, he is reſolved to devote himſelf to furthering the independence of Ireland. It is plain from this, that he calculates on being one day compelled to change his abode; and herein, after abuſing ſo long our country and its citizens, does he, in one reſpect at leaſt, think better of us than we have yet deſerved.

MR. FENNO,

Not having enquired into the legal rights and immunities of the citizens of America, I would wiſh to aſk whether an United Iriſhman bound by his ſecret oath to ſerve the French Directory whenever called on, can nevertheleſs enjoy the privileges of a citizen of the United States. Q.

The Northampton Inſurgents, lately convicted of Conſpiracy, Reſcue and Obſtruction of Proceſs were this day brought up to Court, to receive ſentence. Impriſonment of four and eight months, in proportion to the nature of the offence, is the puniſhment awarded.

The memory of ſingular worth, and eminent ſervices is often loſt by the number and rapidity of events which ſucceed them. To many of thoſe preſent citizens of Philadelphia, the name of the late SHARP DELANY, Eſq. conveys no other idea, than that of an upright, and reſpectable officer of the government of the United States; but thoſe perſons who knew him during the arduous ſtruggle which gave liberty and independence to America, cannot permit him to deſcend to his grave, without an attempt to revive the knowledge of his merit in that eventful period. In 1774, he took an active part in the controverſy with Great Britain, upon the ſubject of the claims of his country. In 1776 he bore a colonel's commiſſion in the militia of Pennſylvania, and ſhared in the dangers and honors of the memorable campaign of the winter of that year on the banks of the Delaware. From a conviction that liberty could not exiſt without law, he was indefatigable in his exertions to obtain thoſe forms of government which are beſt calculated to ſecure it, and under the impreſſion of this principle, he contributed very much by his influence to the formotion of the preſent conſtitutions of Pennſylvania, and of the United States. To this tribute to his patriotiſm, it is but juſt to add, that in private life he was as amiable, as he was uſeful in publiic, he was uſeful in public. A numerous family will long retain a grateful, and affectionate remembrance of his domeſtic virtues. Strangers from every part of the union who have occaſionally viſited our capital, will long recollect with pleaſure his hoſpitable and friendly table, while the poor (to whom his heart and hand were alway open) will mourn in ſecret that his kindneſs and bounty to them, will be no more.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Anatto Bay, Jamaica, dated Sunday evening, 22d April, received per ship Charles.

"Since writing the foregoing, an expreſs has arrived at this bay from Kingſton, brings a proclamation by the king, declaring St. Domingo "INDEPENDANT, and permitting Britiſh veſſels to trade there from Jamaica, &c."

Died, yeſterday, Mrs. SALLY GOTTSHALKSON, wife of Mr. Solomon Gottſhalkſon, merchant, of this city.—Her loſs will be ſincerely regretted by all that knew her amiable character and her memory will always be kept in that reſpect which none can refuſe to ſo much virtue and real goodneſs of heart as ſhe was poſſeſſed of.

May 17.

Gazette Marine Liſt.

Ship Louiſa, Reilley, and brig Eliza, Peterſon, have arrived at Leghorn.

Ship Dependance, Carron, arrived yeſterdry from La Guira, is ordered down to the Fort, by command of the Board of Health, for not waiting the cuſtomary viſit from the Examining Phyſician.

Brig American, Venn, from hence, arrived at Leghorn the 3d February.

The Algerine ſchooner, from hence, has arrived at Algiers, after a ſevere action with 4 French privateers, off Tangiers, which ſhe beat off.

Ship Nancy, Saunders, 106 days from Calcutta, has arrived at New-York.

Schooner Eſther and Eliza, Lindſey, of and for this port, ſailed from Calcutta the 1ſt inſt.

By an arrival at New-York, from New Orleans, it appears, that the ſhip Star, George, from hence to New-Orleans, was aſhore at the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi, and it is feared will be loſt. She lay in ſmooth water, and lighters had been ſent for from N. Orleans, to take out the cargo.

New-York, May 17.

ARRIVED, DAYS.

Ship Apollo, Moncreif, Liverpool 64
Ocean, Kemp, Vera Cruz 26
Nancy, Saunders, Bengal 108

The Nancy ſailed from Calcutta the 22d January, and the pilot left on the 28th.

The ſhip Pacific, of N. London, from Madras, had arrived at Calcutta.

The Ulyſſes, Orne, had alſo arrived Calcutta—it was ſuppoſed ſhe would get the principal part of her cargo in ſaltpetre.

On the 4th May, Capt Saunders ſpoke the ſchooner Union, from Halifax to Martinique.

The ſchooner Enterprize, 17 days from New-York, was ſpoke a few days ſince—all well.

The ſhip Wentworth, of 32 guns, had arrived at Madeira in 19 days from London, and loading for the Weſt Indies.

The ſhip Jamaica was alſo at Madeira.

Capt. Taylor, April 27, ſpoke the ſchooner Diſpatch from Boſton to Demerara.

Ship Mary Ann, arrived at Surrinam, 47 days paſſage.

Schr. Betſey, Pelton, maſter arrived at New-Providence, with her Stock.

Brig Union, is arrived at New-Orleans in 17 days.

Ship Haunch, from Alexandria, is arrived.

Ship Union, New-London, Ditto.

Baltimore, May 16.

Arrived yeſterday, ſchooner Hannah, captain Child, from Havanna, laſt from Charleſton.

Schooner Redreſs, captain Ogden, days from Jamaica.

Schooner Eleanor, captain Groom, 16 days from Curracoa.

Ship Elizabeth, captain Luſher, 45 days from Leghorn, laſt from Gibraltar.

The Elizabeth ſailed in company with the brig David Stewart, of Baltimore, brig Phœnix, of Salem, ſchooner ——, Taylor, of Boſton, and ſchooner Nancy, of Charleſton.

List of American vessels in Leghorn, on the 23d February, 1799:

Ship Induſtry, Goodwin	Boſton
Minerva, West	Salem
Aurora, Spriggs,	Baltimore
Martha, Prince,	Salem
Eliza, Baſſet,	Boſton
Holland, Goodwin	New-York
Herald, Darby	Salem
Brig Eliza, Paterſon	Philadelphia
America, Penn	do.
Porcupine, Butler	
Eliza, Campbell	New-York
Prudence, Brantz	Baltimore
Sch'r America, Vibert	do.

Sailed from Gibraltar, on the 15th March, for Alicant:

Brig Greyhound, Plummer
Byfield, Kinſman
Governor Carver, Spooner.

Left in Gibraltar,

Ship Mohawk, Steel,	New-York
Polly, Wilder,	Boſton
——, Mitchel,	Philadelphia
Schr. Active, Rogers,	Boſton

The following is taken from the log book of the Elizabeth:—

March 29th, ſaw the Engliſh fleet ſailing down the Gut of Gibraltar, cape Spartel bearing ſouth; on the 30th was brought to by the Northumberland, a 74 gun ſhip, treated politely, and after examination diſmiſſed. The fleet was driven into Tituan Bay—A Spaniſh fleet taking the advantage of the abſence of the Britiſh fleet from Cadiz, ſailed for the Weſt Indies. April 26th, brought to a ſloop from Connecticut bound to Martinico, out 24 days. April 30th, ſpoke——, of Portſmouth, capt. Richard Parſons, from Wilmington bound to Martinico, out 12 days. May 5th, ſpoke the pilot boat Rebecca, 12 days out from Norfolk, bound to St. Thomas's all well.

The ſhip Aſtrea, of New-York, capt. Pierce, From New-York bound to Corunna, was taken by his majeſty's frigate Thalia, carried into Gibralter, and condemned on ſuſpicion.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT feparate propofals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next enfuing, for the fupply of all rations, which may be required for the ufe of the United States, from the firft day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1800, both days inclufive, at the places and within the two diftricts herein after firft mentioned; and alfo that feparate propofals will be received at the faid office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next enfuing, for the fupply of all rations which may be required as aforefaid, from the firft day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty-firft day of December in the fame year, both days inclufive, at the place and within the feveral ftates herein after mentioned, viz.

Firft—Propofals to fupply all rations, that may be required, at Ofwego; at Niagara; at Prefqu'ifle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati; at Picque town, and Loramies ftores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie, at Fort Knox, and Ouatanon on the river Wabafh; at Maffac; at any place or places on the eaft fide of the river Miffiffippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the eaft fide of the Miffiffippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the fouthern boundary of the ftate of Kentucky and within the faid ftate; at Knoxville; at all other poffs and places within the ftate of Tenneffee; at South Weft Point; at Tellico Block-houfe, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigby and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the foutnern boundary of the ftate of Tenneffee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required, at Point-Petre; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the ftate of Georgia; at all forts or ftations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be ftationed.

Fourth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnfon, at Fort Pinckney, at Charleftón, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited in the ftate of South Carolina.

Fifth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Iland, Ocracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville, at Salifbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited in the ftate of North Carolina.

Sixth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portfmouth, at Kempfville, at Charlottevile, at Winchefter, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leefburg, at Frederickfburg, at Carterfville, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited, in the ftate of Virginia.

Seventh—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladenfburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Eaftown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ftate of Maryland.

Eighth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancafter, at Wilkefbarre, at Reading, at Briftol, at Yorktown, at Carliffe, at Lewiftown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greenfburg, at Waffhington, at Eaftown, at Wilmington, at Chriftiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ftates of Pennfylvania and Delaware, except the poffs within the ftate of Pennfylvania, enumerated in the firft propofals aforefaid.

Ninth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Hackenfac, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunfwick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ftate of Jerfey.

Tenth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at New-York, at Weft-Point, at Flufhing, at Harlem, at Weft-Chefter, at Poughkeepfie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conejoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ftate of New York, except the poffs within the faid ftate enumerated in the firft propofals aforefaid.

Eleventh—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklynn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Connecticutt.

Twelfth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits the of ftate of Rhode-Iland.

Thirteenth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Portland in the Diftrict of Maine. Glouceffter, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boffton, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ftate of Maffachufetts.

Fourteenth—Propofals to fupply all rations that may be required at Portfmouth, at Exeter, at Windfor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be ftationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampfhir and Vermont.

The Ration to be fupplied, is to conffift of the following articles, viz Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of fifted or boulted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freth beef, or one pound of falted beef, or three quarters of a pound of falted Pork, and when freth meat is iffued, falt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, foap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the propofals will alfo extend to the fupply of rum, whifkey, or other ardent fpirits at the rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The propofals will fpecify the price of the feveral component parts of the ration, as well as thofe of fubftitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnifhed in fuch quantities as that there fhall at all times, during the term of the propofed contracts, be fufficient for the confumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit Niagara and Ofwego, for fix months in advances, and at each of the other poffs on the weftern waters, for at leaft three months in advance, of good and wholefome provifions, if the fame fhall be required. It is alfo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or poffs, to call for at feafons when the fame can be tranfported, or at any time in cafe of urgency, fuch fupplies of like provifions in advance, as in the difcretion of the commandant fhall be deemed proper. It is to be underftood that the contractor is to be at the expence and rifk of iffuing the fupplies to the troops, and that all loffes, fuftained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, fhall be paid for at the price of the article captured or deftroyed, on the depofitions of two or more perfons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiffioned officer, afcertaining the circumftances of the lofs, and the amount of the articles, for which compenfation fhall be claimed.

The privilege is to be underftood to be referved to the United States of requiring, that none of the fupplies which may be furnifhed under any of the propofed contracts fhall be iffued, until the fupplies which have or may be furnifhed under contracts now in force have been conffumed, and that a fupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poffs on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

march 29

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Purfuant to the act of Congrefs paffed on the 1ft day of June, one thoufand, feven hundred and ninety fix, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military fervices, and for the fociety of United Brethren for propagating the gofpel among the Heathen;" and the act fupplementary to the faid recited act paffed on the fecond day of March, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after defcribed, namely, "beginning at the North Weft corner of the feven ranges of townfhips, and running thence fifty miles due fouth, along the weftern boundary of the faid ranges;—thence due Weft to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the faid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croffes the fame;—thence along the faid boundary line to the Tufcaroras branch of the Muffkingum river at the croffing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the faid river, to the point where a line run due weft from the place of beginning, will interfect the faid river; thence along the line fo run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townfhips of five miles fquare, and fractional parts of townfhips; and that plats and furveys of the faid townfhips and fractional parts of townfhips are depofited in the offices of the Regifter of the Treafury and Surveyor General, for the infpection of all perfons concerned.

II.

The holders of fuch warrants as have been or fhall be granted for military fervices performed during the late war, are required to prefent the fame to the Regifter of the Treafury, at fome time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thoufand eight hundred, for the purpofe of being regiftered; No regiftry will however be made of any lefs quantity than a quarter townfhip, or four thoufand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be prefented and regiftered in manner aforefaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thoufand eight hundred, will immediately after the faid day, be determined by lot, in the mode drefcribed by the act firft recited.

IV.

The holders of regiftered warrants, fhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location fhall be determined by lot as aforefaid, perfonally, or by their agents, defignate in writing at the office of the Regifter of the Treafury, the particular quarter townfhips elected by them refpectively, and fuch of the faid holders as fhall not defignate their locations on the faid day, fhall be poftponed in locating fuch warrants to all other holders of regiftered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military fervices fufficient to cover one or more quarter townfhips or tracts of four thoufand acres each; fhall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the firft day of January, 1802, be allowed to regifter the faid warrants in manner aforefaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military fervices, which fhall not be regiftered and located before the firft day of January, 1802, are by the fupplementary act of Congrefs herein before recited, paffed on the fecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treafury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, paffed during the prefent feffion of Congrefs, fo much of the act entituled "An Act making further provifion for the fupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—paffed the third day of March, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from fettlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final fettlement Certificates, and Indents of Interefts, is fufpended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thoufand feven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and fettlement of the faid Certificates, and Indents of Intereft, at the Treafury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the faid Indents, and the arrearages of intereft due on their faid Certificates, prior to the firft day of January one thoufand feven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal fums of the faid Loan Office and final fettlement Certificates, with the intereft thereon, fince the firft day of January, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety one, will be difcharged after liquidation at the Treafury, by the payment of intereft and reimburfement of principal, equal to the fums which would have been payable thereon, if the faid Certificates had been fubfcribed, purfuant to the Acts making provifion for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other fums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by fuch fubfcriptions as aforefaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treafury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treafury.

june 28 1awtf

Notice.

THE fubfcriber, having been appointed adminiftrator of the eftate of Mr. John Lupton, late of this city, merchant, deceafed, requefts thofe who are indebted to faid eftate, to make payment, and thofe who have demands againft the fame to exhibit them to him without delay.

W. MEREDITH,
No. 16, South Fourth ftreet.

april 26 d01m

Old French Brandy in large and fmall cafes
100 boxes 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 Window Glafs
20 cheft pint & half pint Tumblers, aflorted
226 whole & 6 half-tierces Rice,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney & Smith.

may 1, 1799 §

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia,

Enquire of William M. Biddle, no. 147, Chefnut-ftreet.

nov 22 §

Notice, agreeably to Charter,

IS hereby given, to the Members of "the Corporation for the relief of the poor and diftreffed Presbyterian Miniffers, and of the poor and diftreffed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Miniffers, that a meeting of faid Corporation is to take place, on Wednefday the 22d day of the prefent month, in the Second Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the difpatch of all fuch bufinefs as may be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Sec'ry of the Corporation.

may 2, 1799. dt22ins

LAST NOTICE.

ALL perfons having claims againft the Eftate of John McGrann, late of Caroline county, in the ftate of Maryland, deceafed, are hereby requefted to meet the fubfcriber in Denton, at Mr. Benjamin Dinney's, on the 3d Tuefday in May next, with their accounts properly atteffed, that there may be a dividend ftruck on faid eftate.—— All who neglect this notice will be after excluded,

SAMUEL LECOMPTE, adminiftrator.

Caroline County, april 8th. 30 §

Loft, laft evening,

A GREY-HOUND,

of the Englifh breed;

HAS a brafs collar round her neck with the name of Thomas Sterling on it; body quite white, except a fmall fpot on her left fide; each cheek of a dove colour; anfwers to the name of Dove. Whoever has taken her up, and will deliver her at the Indian Queen, fhall be rewarded.

may 10 §

For Sale,

A BROWN HORSE,

Eight years old this fpring, near fifteen hands high; he goes remarkably well in the chair and eafy under the fadale; he is a good found-horfe.

Enquire at No. 39, South Fourth ftreet.

may 10 ¶ eo3t

The Subfcriber offers for Sale,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.

AN Excellent three ftory Brick Houfe, fituate the corner of 7th and Race-ftreets;—the houfe is about 25 feet front and well finifhed in every refpect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-ftreet and 88 feet deep, the fituation remarkably airy, having a public fquare open in Front of it.

Two three ftory Brick Houfes, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, fituate in Water-ftreet, between Arch and Race-ftreets, the lot on which thefe buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water-ftreet, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the fouth 13 feet 6 inches, fo that the front on the water is fixty feven feet fix inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz efq. on the fouth, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very deftrable fituation for the bufinefs of a Flour Factor, or Merchant

A large elegant two ftory Stone Houfe, fituate on the Point no Point road, being the firft houfe to the Northward of the five mile ftone; this houfe is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finifhed in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the beft fruit trees, Ice-Houfe and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchafer, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.

A plantation in Bibirry Townfhip, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poqueffing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-houfe, frame barn, and other out-houfes, and there is faid to be a good ftone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further defcription is deemed unneceffary as no perfon will purchafe without viewing the premifes,

A fmall plantation in Horfham Townfhip, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which is an excellent new Stone Houfe and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of traveller's horfes; the houfe is now occupied as a tavern, and is fuitable for any kind of public bufinefs, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy fituation: there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm——Alfo for fale, feveral tracts of land in different counties of this ftate

☞ The Houfe in Race-ftreet firft mentioned and one of the Houfes in Water-ftreet, are now

TO BE LET,

And immediate poffeffion given. For terms apply at the South-eaft corner of Arch and Sixth-ftreets, to

JOSEPH BALL.

feb 7 th&f tf

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chefnut, near Sixth ftreet, directly oppofit CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chefnut ftreet and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame houfe, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge, fubject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous fituation of this property requires no comments, for it muft be known, there are few in this city to equal it. an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchafer. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

no. 198, Chefnut ftreet, next door to the premifes.

march 5 tu.th fa.tf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON Tuefday the 20th of Auguft next, I fhall expofe to public fale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorchefter county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, fituated on the fouth fide and binding on the Choptank river feveral miles, fuppofed to contain about fix thoufand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 100 to 500 acres each: The terms of fale as follow, viz. Purchafers to give bond immediately after the fale with approved fecurity, conditioned for the payment of the purchafe money, with intereft from the day of fale, in four equal annual inftalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commiffioners to contract for and purchafe the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorchefter county, and for appropriating the fame to the ufe of this ftate, and to repeal the act of aflembly therein mentioned;" paffed at November feffion, 1798.

WM MARBURY, Agent
for the ftate of Maryland.

april 19. d3m

Removal.

THOMAS CLAYTON, *Hatter,*

HAS removed to No. 126, fouth Front ftreet, where he intends carrying on his bufinefs as formerly, and has on hand a complete aflortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'

HATS.

Canada Beaver & Muſk-rat Skins,

With a complete aflortment of SURS, always for fale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete aflortment of

Faſhionable Engliſh Hats,

Which he now offers for fale at very reduced prices.

je... 29 1aw6m

FOR SALE,

50,000 Acres of LAND,

LYING in the county of Ruffel, ftate of Virginia, bounded on the eaft by the river Clinch, on the fouth by the river Greaf, and to the weft by Sandy river. This tract (fituate fix miles from the Courthoufe of the above county, 25 from the town of Abington, is well fettled, and has likewife the advantage of a waggon road) is divided into tracts of 10, 5 and 1500 acres each, and will be fold, altogether, or in lots, as it may fuit the purchafers, by one of the owners who will refide there during the months of May, June and July next, in order to put them who may become purchafers in poffeffion.

The plots duly authenticated and certified by the furveyors, are in the hands of the fubfcribers. Every fatisfaction will be given with refpect to the right, to which the patents give full and ample teftimony. Great accommodations will be made refpecting payment, and every neceffary information may be had, by applying to

F. & A. TUBEUF.

Peterfburg, Feb. 11. 2aw3m

FOR SALE,

At the two mile ſtone, on the Weſſahickon, or Ridge Road,

A Place containing about eighty acres, in parts or the whole together, as may fuit the purchafer. There is on the premifes a houfe 47 1-2 feet front, by 43 1-2 deep, a fcullery, milk houfe, pump, ice houfe, and farm houfe, a large barn, 60 feet by 32, with ftalls for 25 horfes and cows, a carriage houfe, and a pump of good water in the barn yard, and a fecond milk houfe fupplied by a fpring. The grounds are well manured, and laid out in good ftile, with an abundance of ornamental, and fruit trees, the fituation healthy and high, commanding a view of the city and Delaware. There is alfo a fmall diftance from the manfion houfe a farm houfe in good repair, with kitchen, ftable, &c. and a pump of good water: For terms apply to

SAMUEL MEREDITH.
No. 171, Chefnut Street.

March 12.

NOTICE,

A Certificate of one fhare of Bank Pennfylvania ftock, No. 725, in my name, having been loft or miflaid, application is made at the faid Bank for renewal of the fame; all perfons concerned are defired to take notice.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

april 20 d6w

Patent Ploughs,

TO be fold for cafh by Jofeph Salter at Atfion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jeffe Evans, Lumberton. Thofe who have ufed them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require lefs team, break the ground better, are kept in order at lefs expence and are fold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much fimplified and conffifts of but one piece of caft iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with fcrews and taken off at pleafure

Patent rights for vending with inftructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the fubfcriber No. 212 North Front-ftreet.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Leaſe for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well fituated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, moftly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon ftate of Pennfylvania. Thofe who may incline to view them will pleafe to apply to John Canan efq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eftate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the refidence of General John Cadwaladar, fituate on Saffafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conffift of a handfome Dwelling Houfe, two large Barns with Cow houfes, Stables for fifty horfes, a fpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overfeer's houfes, two ranges of two ftory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houfes a Smoak houfe, &c. &c.—The whole Eftate being nearly furrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fifhery. It is conveniently fituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a fhort fail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premifes; alfo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The foil is moftly a rich loam.—The whole will be fold together or divided into fmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently fituated) as may fuit the purchafer. The Stock on faid Farm, conffifting of Horfes, Cattle, Sheep &c. will alfo be difpofed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premifes, or to the fubfcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

December 12. m. tf.

NOTICE.

THE following certificates of fhares of the ftock of the Bank of the United States have been loft or deftroyed at fea, *to wit* 13 fhares in the name of Peter Blight, of which 5 fhares No 4185. 5 fhares No 4186. and 3 fhares No 4187, and 6 fhares in the name of John Barker Church, No 2058. which were forwarded by the Countefs of Leiceffer packet from Falmouth for New-York—and ten fhares of faid ftock in the name of Stadnitfki & Son, of Amfterdam, No 1796. which were forwarded by the Packet from Falmouth for New-York in November 1794; and for the renewal of which application is made at the faid Bank, and all perfons concerned are defired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

march 12 d3m

A Place Wanted.

A SITUATION in a Merchant's Compting Houfe is defired, for a Youth, of the age of 17, of reputable connections, and poffeffing the requifite acquirements. Apply to the printer.

april 24 eo6t

NOTICE.

THE Public are requefted not to receive any drafts, notes, obligations or bills of any kind drawn in favor of or indorfed by

Abijah Hunt.
J. & A. Hunt.
Jeſſe & Abijah Hunt.
Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt.
Abijah & Jno. W. Hunt.
Snodgraſs, & Co.

Thofe on whom they are drawn are alfo defired to fufpend acceptance, until reference be had to the fubfcriber.

About twenty thoufand Dollars of bills of the above defcription having been taken from the carrier near the mouth of Tenneffee river by a party of Indians. SAMUEL MEEKER.

april 26. tu th&f tf

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subfcription for a Loan to introduce *WHOLESOME WATER* from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be diftributed through the City, give

NOTICE,

THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th inftant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is completed, where the commiffioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive fubfcriptions.

By order of the Board,

Jacob Shoemaker, ſec'y.

2d mo. 12.

N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each fhare at the time of Subfcribing,

30 dollars at the expiration of two months } From the time of fubfcribing
30 ditto, ditto, 4 months
30 ditto, ditto, 6 months

To be Sold at Private Sale,

TWO tracts of Land, being the eftate of doctor Samuel Cooper, lately deceafed, lying in Talbot county on the Waters of Tuckahoe Creek in the ftate of Maryland.

One of them immediately on the faid creek, is part of a tract called *Hampton*, and part of another tract called *Rich Range*, containing about Two Hundred acres; there are on the faid plantation a tolerable good dwelling houfe and kitchen, and fome ufeful outhoufes, an apple orchard, and a fpring of excellent water; this place, about five or fix miles from *Tuckahoe Bridge*, and about four miles from *Kingſtown*, is bounded in part by lands now or lately of William Sherwood, and of Hugh Work, in the heart of the fifheries, and conveniently fituated for a perfon in the trading or veffel line.

The *other* is a *Plantation* one or two miles diftant from the above, being part of a tract called *Dudleys Choice*, and part of a tract called *Strawbridge*, containing about two hundred and thirty feven acres—This place well timbered, is bounded in part by the lands now or lately of William Heyward and thofe of George Wilfon—there is a dwelling houfe thereon, and fome other improvements not conffiderable.

The payments will be made eafy to the purchafer, or purchafers, upon fecurity being given in a fatisfactory manner.—For terms apply

SAMUEL COATES,
THOMAS MORRIS,
ELLISTON PEROT, } Surviving Executors to Eftate of Samuel Cooper, deceafed, in Philadelphia.

Or to TRISTAM NEEDLE, at King's Creek, in Talbot county, Maryland.

april 23 ¶ eod1m

NOTICE.

THE creditors of TODD & MOTT are requefted to leave their accounts calculating intereft to the 22d of November, 1798, the date of Todd and Motts's affignment, with W. MOTT, no. 145, Market ftreet, on or before the firft of July next, as a dividend will be immediately made after that time; thofe who neglect to fend in their accounts will be excluded from that dividend.

John Waddington,
John Rhodes,
John Allen } Aſſignees.

april 13, 1799 taw t1Jy

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Eftate of ABRAHAM DICKS, ESQ. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requefted to make immediate payment, and all thofe who have demands againft faid Eftate to authenticate and prefent them for fettlement. Alfo, all thofe who have depofited writings with faid deceafed to apply for them to

WILLIAM PENNOCK. Adm'r.

Springfield, Delaware county, 1ft mo. 8th, 1799.

jan. 8 1awtf

To be Let,

A Store and Loft,

NEAR Market-ftreet Wharf.—Enquire of the Subfcriber,

GEO. DAVIS,
319 High-ftrret.

feb 11 2awtf

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittfburgh for the county of Allegheny, the firft Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety nine—Before the Hon. Alexander Addifon, Efq. Prefident, John M'Dowell, John Gibfon, George Thompfon and George Wallace, Efqrs. Affociate Judges of the fame court.

ON the petition of Alexander Sumrall, a prifoner in the jail of faid county, praying to be difcharged according to the provifions of the act of aflembly, made for the relief of infolvent debtors. The court order, that the faid prifoner be brought before them at Pittfburgh, on the firft Monday of June next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct that notice of his application be publifhed in the Gazette of the United States, and in the Pittfburgh Gazette, and continue three weeks in each, the laft of which fhall be at leaft two weeks before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

april 19 1aw3w&20M.

At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Greenfburg, for the county of Weftmoreland, the fecond Monday in March, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and ninety nine, prefent Alexander Addifon, Efq. Prefident, and his Affociates, Judges of the fame Court.

ON the petition of LUCAS S. GIBBS, an infolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas, for the county aforefaid, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of fuch perfons, and fubjoining a lift of his creditors and effects on oath, the Court appoint the fecond Monday in June next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice thereof be given in Fenno's daily paper of the city of Philadelphia, in one of the Baltimore papers, and in the Fayette gazette, by being inferted therein, in three fucceffive papers, at leaft three weeks previous to the day of hearing.

By order of Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y

april 26. raw3w—af. d.t.

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